

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.

LATEST FASHIONS

Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

THEY WHO SO BEND OF BEAUTY ARE
SUCH SIGHTS OF BEAUTY AND BEAUTIFUL
SHAPES.—THEIR PERFECTION AND BEAUTY
THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS.

ECONOMY WITH THE ELEGANCE OF SHAPE
WHICH HAS MADE THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

4 WHOLESALE BY THE LEADING JOBBERS.

For sale by all Retailers who sell FIRST-CLASS

WEATS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole Owners of the Patent and exclusive Manu-

facturers.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE

No. 27 CHURCH AND 70 and SIREEDE

NEW MARKET ST.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This skirt is really the one thing desired, being

a capable of enduring any amount of crushing and

wrapping, and causing no damage to its

shape.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

The Duplex Elliptic is the greatest improve-

ment in skirts, and is the most elegant and

economical with the elegance of shape

which has made the Duplex Elliptic the

standard skirt.

The Duplex Elliptic is accepted as the latest

step toward perfecting skirts.—N. Y. Evening

Post.

It gives the most ordinary dress a style that

deserves in appearance.—*Evening Post.*

CAUTION.

We regard such importance, and to be sure we

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 3 A. M.

On our fourth page this morning, and hereafter, the reader will find a part of the current city news.

News Summary.

Our first page contains the proceedings of the trial of the clerics to consider the best means of propagating the truths of the gospel in such it stated that in three persons in Brooklyn have the benefit of religious teaching.

G. A. Trowell, the Confederate Secretary of War, has been pardoned.

The death of Lynch (the reputed Louisa) in New York is reported.

Our cable despatch says there is a plot between the police and the underworld to shoot down the men at the trial.

W. W. Brewster, the lawyer, is a good

and probably the best.

The revenue from this source from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, was:

Carts, \$6,000

Drays, 4,000

Wagons, 4,000

Street-railroad carts, 5,000

Total, 20,000

The amount of license charged for running these respective vehicles is appended:

Cart License—Two-horse, lawful-width tire, \$5.00

Dray License—Two-horse, " " " 8.00

Wagon License—Two-horse, " " " 5.00

Street-railroad carts, " " " 8.00

For vehicles that do not have the lawful-width tire, add 25 cents.

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Carts, \$6,000

Drays, 4,000

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Street-railroad carts, 5,000

Total, 20,000

The estimated value of these vehicles is as follows:

Top wagons, as q. m., \$20,000

Drays, 10,000

Wagons, 10,000

Street-railroad carts, 10,000

Total, 50,000

The sum of \$50,000.

It would be no unfair estimate to put down the number of horses and mules that draw these vehicles at 5,000, and rating them at an average of \$250, we have:

Horses and mules, 1,250,000

Total, 1,250,000

So it is evident that there is over a half-million of capital in licensed vehicles o the city.

The suit against Trinity Church of New York for the recovery of a tract of about three hundred acres of land in that city, is one of the largest and most complicated actions ever brought in the United States. Dr. David Hulse, of New Albany, is one of the principals to the property in dispute. From what we can learn of the Commercial, Dr. Hulse's grandfather, Ezekiel Hulse, was the owner in fee simple of this property. Many years ago he gave a lease to a man named Bogardus for a period of twenty years, at which time the land was not enclosed nor of any great value. While this lease was in force the elderly Hulse died, leaving several children in New Jersey, all of whom are now dead. Three of these children left heirs, Dr. Hulse, of New Albany, being one, and his brother Brewer Hulse, of Whitley County, Indiana, another. It seems the heirs are living in New Jersey. It appears that Bogardus, after the death of Ezekiel Hulse, transferred the property to the receivers of Trinity Church, who have held it ever since by the grace of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. George F. Fuller, who has made a fortune doubtless sure. Mr. Fuller will be known to the people of Louisville as a gentleman of enterprise and superior business attainments, and his management of the theater a year ago sufficed to convince everybody that if he has a specialty it is that of managing a theater, has the utter confidence of the public in a man of progressive ideas and faultless taste and judgment. Fitted by nature, education, and experience for the position he has assumed, Mr. Fuller will cause to be erected a temple of the drama, fitted in magnitude, elegance, and modern convenience to the present refinement of our citizens. That his ability will be sustained as it deserves to be, there is no room for question. Nearly all the contracts for the building have been let, and should the winter not interfere, Mr. Fuller confidently expects his temple to be finished by the first of January.

The GREENLAND ASSOCIATION RAISES—At first running of the season over—the railroad Association, a fall meeting, will begin on next Thursday week, November 1. We learn that the engagements already perfect for the season will surround anything known for years on a Louisville track. We have not space for a detailed notice this morning, further than will call attention to the advertisement of several articles and inducements for the member meeting. Some of the first ladies in America will be represented, we trust. The track itself has been greatly improved during the last few weeks, and is to a season of surpassing brilliancy for the turf. Mr. Emmet Garvin, the Secretary of the course, has gone to Cincinnati to complete arrangements with several owners of stables.

MILITARY.—In the absence of Major General Davis, the affairs of the Department of Kentucky are being administered by Major Joseph B. Collins, of the 2d U. S. Infantry. General Davis is expected to return from Chicago in a day or two.

Postage stamps constitute one of the chief items at military headquarters, even in these peaceful times. The average monthly outlay for stamps is about twenty dollars. While the war was going on, the official correspondence of the commanding General required the daily use of ten dollars worth of stamps. There's a vast difference between peace and war.

FOURTH STREET RAILROAD.—Travelers over this route have been subjected to great annoyance for two or three days past. The repair of the street, near Main, has impeded the passage of the cars, and they have been running very irregularly. A few days more, and things will be straightened up and in good working order.

IDENTIFIED.—John Carlisle, son, arrested for the murder of Lieut. Hampton, were brought before Judge Muir on yesterday morning. A motion was made for their discharge on the ground of the informality of the warrant. This was overruled, the prisoners were identified and Judge Muir ordered them to be despatched to the Indiana officers.

Lewis Thornton was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000, at Newport on Thursday. He is charged with killing his wife, Tittle, at a picnic, some eighteen months ago. Thornton had for some time evaded the officers of the law, but finally returned and delivered himself up.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—The Adams Express Company is constantly laying us on obligations for late papers, and we are constantly forgetting to give the proper credit. The account is badly kept on our part, but hope the Express Company will still keep up theirs.

THE CLARK COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE will meet in Jeffersonville to-day at ten o'clock A. M., and continue in session all day for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the cause of education generally, and the duties and interests of teachers.

GOLD RAIDERS.—The officers of the City Railway Company have offered five fine gold badges to the five conductors who shall return to the office the most money for the month of October. The prizes will be awarded on the 1st of November.

BUNN OVER.—An Italian woman, named Miss Campanella, was run over by the reckless driver of a light spring wagon at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. The woman was severely bruised. No arrest was made.

THESE WERE two or three divorce cases decided in Chancery yesterday, but the public would be little wiser by knowing the names of the unloring parties. So we withhold them.

TO BE SENTENCED.—The prisoners convicted at the present term of the Federal Court will have sentence passed upon them this morning.

THE damage caused by the late accident on the Covington railroad has been fully repaired, and trains run as usual.

WE ARE under many obligations to Mr. White of Paris, Tenn., for Memphis papers in advance of the mails.

SPORSMEN are going into the interior of Indiana daily, where it is said game is plenty.

EDITORIAL.—Mr. F. L. Dorsey, of the Gazette (Miss.) Courier, paid us a visit yesterday.

ADOLPHE BERNARD, the Memphis embezzler, has been released from prison on \$8,000 bail.

Amusements.

VEHICLES IN LOUISVILLE.—The horse power transportation of Louisville forms no inconsiderable part of our importance as a city. The number of licensed vehicles is as follows:

Warsons	250
Carts	420
Drays	420
Wagons	55
Street-railroad carts	55
Total	2,025

The amount of license charged for running these respective vehicles is appended:

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THE Fenian Trials in Canada.

FRED HAUCK, Proprietor.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

DR. HUMPHREY will preach on Sabbath, October 25th, at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—A lecture on "Channing and Unitarianism" will be given at the Unitarian Church to-morrow evening at 7 P.M.

THREE COTTAGES FOR SALE THIS AFTERNOON.—P. W. Shale will sell, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, three new, genteel cottages, situated on the hillside overlooking the village of Glendale, in the town of Glendale, in the county of Glendale, in the state of Ontario.

MISS HOSMER will appear as Lucia Borgia, and as Lucia de la Plata, in the opera "Lucia di Lammermoor," to be given at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening.

THE Fenian Trials in Canada.

—The Probable Action of President Robert in the Matter.

The Proceedings in Toronto.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.

Says the New Orleans Crescent: "We all know the interest with which in some of the States these exhibitions are viewed, and the advantages which result from them. Such benefits have been derived from their introduction that they are regarded where they have been frequently held as necessary to the proper development of the various industrial pursuits of the country. Even in the small villages of some of the interior counties of Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and other States, they serve to attract crowds from other sections, and become points, not only for exhibiting the results of the industry of the region of country in which they are held, but also of disposing of the various products they collected. The liberal premiums awarded by the associations also stimulate competition, and by the encouragement thus offered to agriculture and mechanic arts induce a rapid development of all the resources of the surrounding region."

"In such central localities as Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, these annual exhibitions are regarded as one of the most important incidents of the year, and are looked forward to with interest by every class of the community. The recent fair held at St. Louis was the occasion of perhaps the largest assemblage of strangers ever collected in that prosperous city. The farmer, the mechanic, and the artist went thither to compete for the prizes offered as a reward for superiority in their several departments. Representatives from Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and other States appeared to hold a rival place with each other and to bear away, if practicable, the prize from the representatives of Missouri."

The intelligence, the wealth, and the beauty of numerous States were also present to give their plaudits to the victors in their friendly contest. The advantages resulting to St. Louis in consequence of an exhibition which attracted so many thousands within her limits were almost incalculable.

It was an occasion that induced many to visit the city for the first time, and to establish commercial relations which will, doubtless, materially advance the prosperity of that community.

"New Orleans is not less interested in attracting to her shores those who may thus learn the advantages of her position, and open new relations of commerce with her citizens, and, through them, with the Southern people. Our delightful climate has always sufficed to bring pleasure-seekers to sojourn with us, but something more is wanted for the proper encouragement of commerce."

In this connection, we regard the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair which is to be inaugurated on the 20th of November as of the greatest importance. Not only will it offer facilities for our own people to meet and to interchange with each other their views in reference to the best mode of developing the industry of the country, but it will be an occasion of which others should avail themselves, to bring before the Southern people the various mechanical appliances which have been suggested as a means of supplying the wants of the agricultural community.

"The manufacturers from St. Louis, Louisville, and every other important point north of us will find it greatly to their interest to exhibit to our planters and merchants their plows, reapers, mowers, portable mills, and every variety of implements or machinery adapted to Southern agriculture and manufactures. This exhibition will also be the means of bringing the planter into more intimate contact with his merchant, as well as enabling him to procure his supplies of implements and machinery for the future."

"Our Kentucky friends, too, should not forget that, while we cannot indulge as formerly in the luxury of buying their thoroughbreds, our plaudits are still awaiting the noble animals we expect them to send to compete for the prizes offered at our fair."

Major-General T. J. Wood, commanding District of Mississippi, writing to a friend in this city on the 14th instant, says: "You are doubtlessly informed of the cotton prospect. It is exceedingly gloomy. From the best information I can get, the market will pay the cost of production." As will be seen in the General's report to the head of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington on the 6th of October, he makes a similar statement. Compare this state of crop prospects with 1860, when Mississippi raised over 1,200,000 bales.

General L. D. Watkins, late Commandant of this post, and son-in-law of General Lovell H. Rousseau, is at present in the city. He has been advanced from a Captaincy in the United States cavalry to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth United States infantry. General Watkins is a young, dashing and competent officer, and richly merits his honorable promotion. He will leave here in a few days for Richmond, Va., where his new regiment is stationed.

It will be seen in another column that W. Scott Glor is the agent for the sale of "Morgan's Cavalry," edited by Basil W. Duke, who has always been regarded as the mind that conceived all the plans of the campaign of Morgan's men. It will no doubt be a very interesting work, and will be ready every one.

Correction.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Aug. 13, 1866.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—I see by reference to the Louisville Courier and Lexington Gazette, that it is represented that a negro man was killed at Mr. Martin's, in Clark County, Ky., on the 27th day of July last, by a white man, for the purpose of being insubordination. I wish to correct the statements. A man by the name of C. K. Johnson, the murderer, is the same C. K. Johnson, who two years ago, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged as a spy, but was pardoned by the President a few hours before the time set for his execution. He had repeatedly said before that he would kill all the negroes who had been captured by the army if he got a shadow of a chance. The deceased had been in the army; formerly belonged to the Martin family, and was the son of a widow. I have known him from childhood, and am afraid to say that he never had any personal acquaintance with him.

The Glasgow Times of the 25th speaks of the Louisville oil refinery saying: "The new refinery at Louisville is building and will be ready to receive oil in thirty days—One interested to the contrary notwithstanding."

The same paper says that Armel's well No. 2 is progressing very well; also, the Indiana and Louisville Petroleum and Mining Company's new well.

One of those singular and unaccountable cases of insanity, which almost defied credibility, has just been exhibited at Glasgow, in this State. The Times says: "There has been at Glasgow for a number of years, a gentleman by the name of Dr. J. W. Howard. He is a man of much wealth, and is of excellent family. He has been, for several years, suffering from a mental derangement of a very peculiar nature. He is an advocate of mesmerism, and is firmly convinced of the electricity of the human mind, and that one mind impels and governs the action of others at a distance, and often in a manner detrimental to our nearest right and interest. He conceives a hatred against those whom he deems mesmerists, and in one or two instances threatened with death citizens of the town who he charged with having practiced mesmerism."

His Honor, Judge Thos. L. Dodd, addressed a writ of habeas corpus against the Doctor on Thursday last. The Doctor, when arraigned, asserted his sanity and argued for a continuance in order that he might have witnesses summoned to establish his claim of insanity. His continuance was granted until Saturday.

Although his counsel were the ablest in the State, the Doctor managed his own cause, though he counseled with them. He insisted on his right to the competency of the jury, and in this case, that persons were incompetent whose opinions were formed from personal observation or otherwise, and the Court, by its ruling that the same law could be observed in impeaching the jury as in criminal cases.

Dr. Howard examined and cross-examined the witnesses, evincing excellent judgment and ability. The trial was closed when he addressed the jury for about one hour and a half. His speech was an excellent effort, betraying but few symptoms of insanity, and his arguments were cogent and forcible.

The jury returned a verdict that he was a lunatic. He arose perfectly unmoved, seemed asked, and asked the Court to set aside the verdict because it was not sustained by the evidence adduced, and endorsed the verdict. The Doctor, not disconcerted in the least, turned to his counsel and directed them to appeal from the decision of the Court.

The Times says that the new legal principles involved, and the high standing of the lunatic, have attracted much interest on the part of the public generally.

The Danville Advocate of yesterday says that there are fully twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans (whites) in Alabama, and three-fourths of them are utterly destitute.

STATE NEWS.

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The jury returned a verdict that he was a lunatic. He arose perfectly unmoved, seemed asked, and asked the Court to set aside the verdict because it was not sustained by the evidence adduced, and endorsed the verdict. The Doctor, not disconcerted in the least, turned to his counsel and directed them to appeal from the decision of the Court.

The Times says that the new legal principles involved, and the high standing of the lunatic, have attracted much interest on the part of the public generally.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, says that there are fully twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans (whites) in Alabama, and three-fourths of them are utterly destitute.

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feeling his strength failing he thought of his knife, and used it to save his life, which he believed to be in imminent peril. James Montjoy received not less than eight terrible cuts on different parts of the body, and some of them several inches in length. The character of all of them may be judged by the fact that Dr. Phister used his fingers as probes. Next the scene was a struggle for a living by a piece of iron fastened to it. It was a very formidable weapon, sufficient to kill a man. It did not belong to Mr. Weedon, who never said he had it, though he was in a position where no one from the house could have helped seeing it. The presumption is that this was the instrument used by John Montjoy.

The action between James Montjoy and his wife, who was sent for, and John's widow, were heart-rending.

James Montjoy came to Maysville on Saturday evening, and surrendered himself.

He was tried before an examining

court and acquitted on the ground that it was an act of self-defense.

Montjoy was condemned to death,

but was reprieved by the Governor.

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